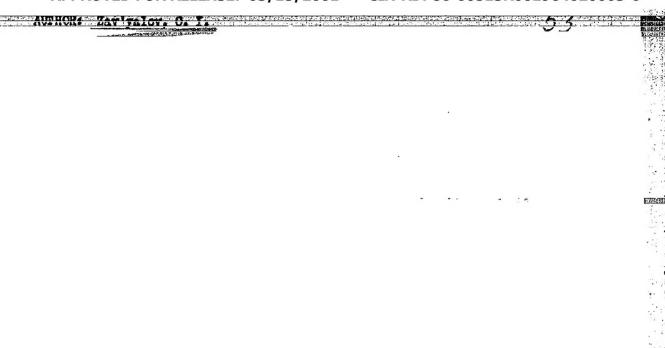
Matrix element of the reaction $S/020/61/139/001/010/018$ and $\sigma_1(s_1) = \frac{k_{10}}{\sqrt{k_{12}^2 + \mu^4 + \sqrt{k_{12}^2 + M^4}}} A_1 i_2^4 (n^*n \to n^*n); \qquad (6a)$ $\sigma_2(s_0) = \frac{k_{10}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^2 + \mu^2 + \sqrt{k_{13}^2 + M^4}}} \{A_1 i_2^4 (n^*n \to \pi^*n) + A_2 i_3^4 (n^*n \to n^*n)\}; \qquad (6b)$ $\sigma_3(s_0) = \frac{k_{11}}{2\sqrt{k_{13}^2 + \mu^2}} \{A_1 i_3^4 (n^*n \to \pi^*n^*) + \frac{1}{2}A_2 i_3^4 (n^*n^* \to \pi^*n^*)\}. \qquad (6a)$ $A_1^* (s_1^0 s_2^0 s_3^0) \text{ is the amplitude of the reaction (1) with } W = (M + 2/\mu)^2.  \text{In addition } 1/(x^1 - x - iE) = \frac{C}{(x^1 - x)} + i\pi C(x^1 - x), \text{ where } P \text{ is the symbol of the principal value. Due to the fact that the relation } s = s^0 \times k^2 \text{ applies to the expression figuring under the integral of (5), the integral terms can be neglected and A_1^* (s_1 s_2 s_3) = A_1^* (s_1^* s_2^* s_3^*) + C(s_1^* (s_3) + \sigma_3^* (s_3) + \sigma_3^* (s_3) + \sigma_3^* (s_3) \}. Card 5/7$	5) F2/Ha 1	a state to the late of the tenth of the tenth of the section of th	J151(001)04020005 (
Matrix element of the reaction $\sigma_{1}(s_{1}) = \frac{k_{10}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{4} + \sqrt{k_{12}^{2} + M^{2}}}} A_{1}t_{3}^{2}(\pi^{-}n \rightarrow \pi^{-}n); \qquad (6a)$ $\sigma_{3}(s_{2}) = \frac{k_{10}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{2} + \sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + M^{2}}}} (A_{1}t_{3}^{2}(\pi^{+}n \rightarrow \pi^{+}n) + A_{2}t_{3}^{2}(\pi^{+}n \rightarrow \pi^{0}n)); \qquad (6b)$ $\sigma_{3}(s_{2}) = \frac{k_{10}}{2\sqrt{k_{12}^{2} + \mu^{2}}} \{A_{1}t_{3}^{2}(\pi^{-}n^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{-}n^{+}) + \frac{1}{2}A_{2}t_{3}^{2}(\pi^{-}n^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0}n^{0})\}. \qquad (6a)$ $A_{1}^{2}(s_{1}s_{2}s_{3}^{2}) \text{ is the amplitude of the reaction (1) with } \mathbb{W} = (M + 2\mu)^{2}. \text{ In addition } 1/(x^{2} - x^{2} + 1) \mathbb{E}[X^{2}(x^{2} - x^{2}) + 1] $			
$\sigma_{1}(s_{1}) = \frac{\kappa_{18}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{2} + \sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{3} + \mu^{3} + \mu^{3} + \mu^{3} + \sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{3} $			9/001/010/018
$\sigma_s(s_s) = \frac{k_{1s}}{2\sqrt{k_{1s}^2 + \mu^2}} \left\{ A_1 t_S^+ (\pi^- \pi^+ \to \pi^- \pi^+) + \frac{1}{2} A_2 t_S^+ (\pi^- \pi^+ \to \pi^0 \pi^0) \right\}.  (6s)$ $A_1^+ (s_1^0 s_2^0 s_3^0) \text{ is the amplitude of the reaction (1) with } W = (M + 2\mu)^2.  \text{In}$ $\text{addition } 1/(x^1 - x - 1E) = \mathcal{D}/(x^1 - x) + i \mathcal{H}_0^1 (x^1 - x), \text{ where } \mathcal{D} \text{ is the symbol of the}$ $\text{principal value. Due to the fact that the relation } s = s \sim k^2 \text{ applies to}$ $\text{the expression figuring under the integral of (5), the integral terms can be}$ $\text{neglected and}$ $A_1(s_1 s_2 s_3) = A_1(s_1^2 s_3^2 s_3^2) + i [\sigma_1(s_1) + \sigma_2(s_2) + \sigma_3(s_3)].$		$\sigma_{1}(s_{1}) = \frac{n_{18}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{4} + V k_{12}^{2} + M^{2}}} A_{1} f_{3}^{T} (\pi^{*} n \rightarrow \pi^{*} n);$ $\sigma_{3}(s_{2}) = \frac{k_{18}}{\sqrt{k_{13}^{2} + \mu^{2} + V k_{13}^{2} + M^{2}}} (A_{1} f_{3}^{T} (\pi^{*} n \rightarrow \pi^{*} n) + A_{2} f_{3}^{T} (\pi^{*} n \rightarrow \pi^{0} p))$	; (60)
addition $1/(x^1-x-iE) = \frac{1}{3}/(x^1-x) + i\pi \Im(x^1-x)$ , where $\Im$ is the symbol of the principal value. Due to the fact that the relation $s = s \sim k^2$ applies to the expression figuring under the integral of (5), the integral terms can be neglected and $A_1(s_1s_2s_3) = A_1(s_1^2s_2s_3^2) + i[\sigma_1(s_1) + \sigma_2(s_2) + \sigma_3(s_3)].$		1./20.0.0) double small tude of the reaction(1) with W = (M +	2μ) <sup>2</sup> . In
		addition $1/(x^1-x-i\xi) = \frac{1}{3}/(x^1-x) + i\pi i(x^1-x)$ , where $\frac{1}{3}$ is the principal value. Due to the fact that the relation $s = s^2$ , the expression figuring under the integral of (5), the integral process and	k <sup>2</sup> applies to gral terms can be
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5/020/61/139/001/010/018 Matrix element of the reaction ... B104/B231 is obtained. Similar expressions can also be obtained for the reactions (2) and (3). (7) not only determines the amount of matrix elements but also their phase. The expression (4) leads automatically to correct expressions for the matrix elements with an accuracy up to the terms of second order of the relative moments. The authors thank Al A. Logunov and L. D. Solov'yev for discussions. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloo . references. ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics imeni V. A. Steklov Academy of Sciences USSR) February 28, 1961, by N. N. Bogolyubov, Academician PRESENTED: SUBMITTED: February 23, 1961

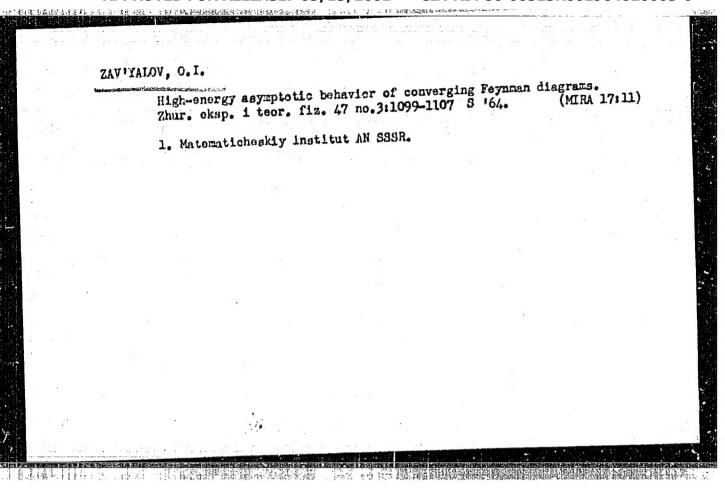
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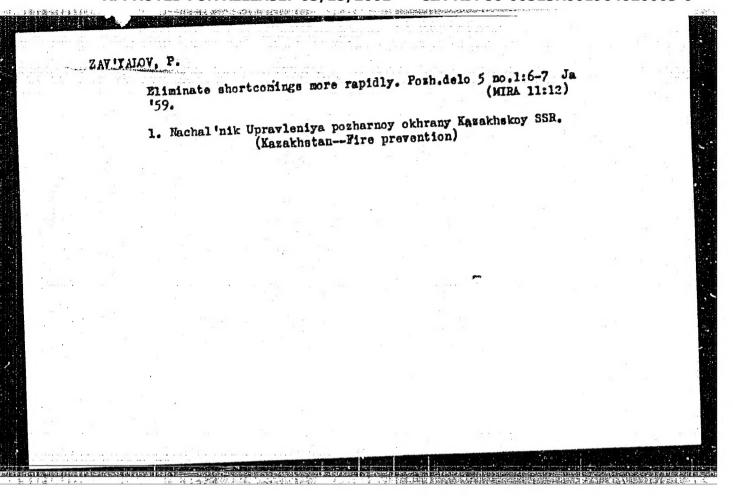
1. Matematicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

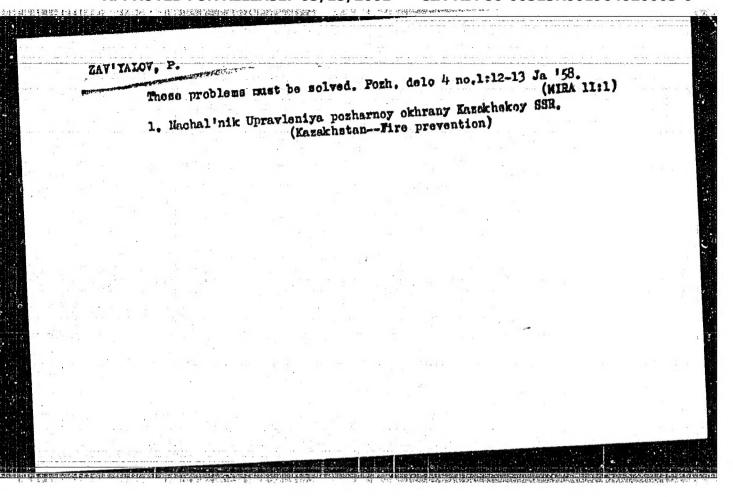
KARPOV, Yu.A., GLAVIN, G.G., ZAVIYALOV, O.V., IVANOVA, R.V.

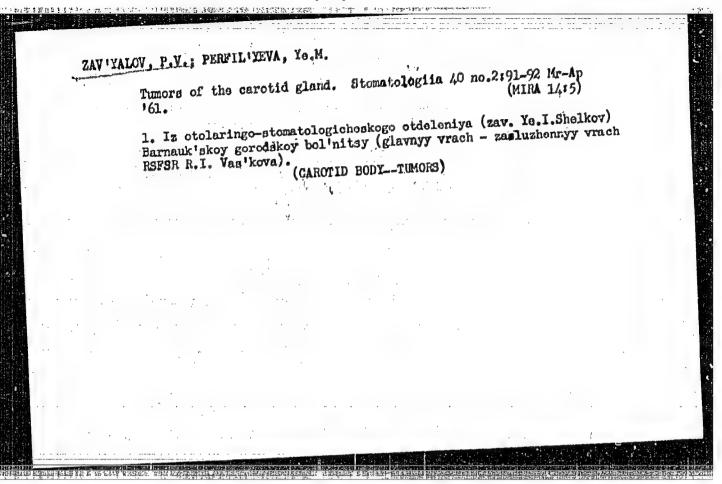
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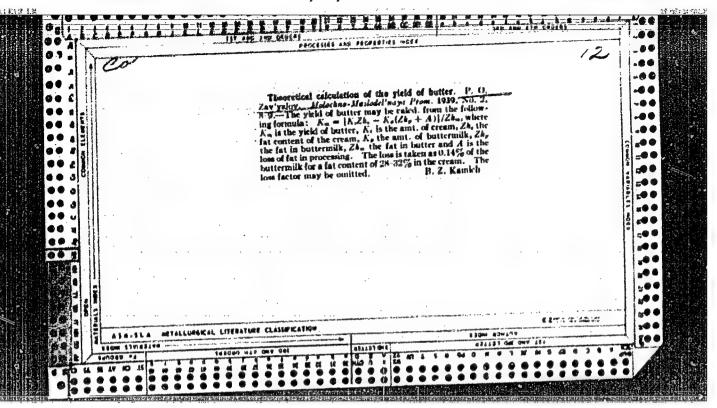
BORYCHEY, N.I.; ZAY'YALOY, P.F.; KOMOGORTSEY, N.I., otv.red.; OSYAL'D,
E.Ta., red.izd-ve; KONDRAT'YEYA, M.A., tekhn.red.

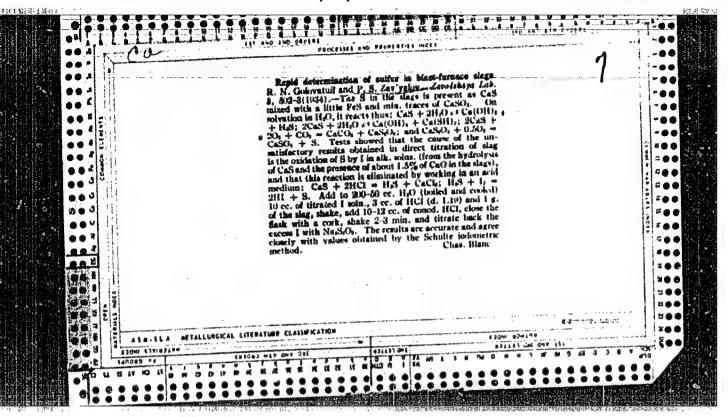
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# ZAVIYALOV, P.V. Amyloidosis and extensive skin defects in children. Padintriis (MIRA 172) 42 no.3:54-56 Mr<sup>1</sup>63 1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. K.I. Chilovskiy) Chakogo meditsinekogo instituta i kafedry detskoy khirurgii kafedry detskoy khirurgii Loningradskogo podintricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

		ZAVIYA	Prevention children. V.  1. Iz kafed Chistovich)	of cicatric ost.khir.	(0 # ) amount		- dotsen	t G.V.	)
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ZAV'YALOV, P.V., kand.med.nsuk

Granulating wounds and their treatment by Piasecki's method.

Khirurgiia no.8179-82 Ag '61.

(HIRA 15:5)

Khirurgiia no.8179-82 Ag '61.

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (1. o. mav. - dotsent 0.v.

Chistovich) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

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ZAV'YALOV, P. V., kand. med. nauk; SHELKOV, Ye. I.

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(TONGUE—DISEASES) (GOITER)

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	Free skin surfaces	transplantation tin children. Orto	op., trevm. i prot	inds of supporting tez. 21 no.11473-75 (MIRA 1414)	)
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ZAV YALOV, P.V., kand.med.nauk

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(SKIN\_TRANSPLANTATION)

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ZAV'VALOV, S.

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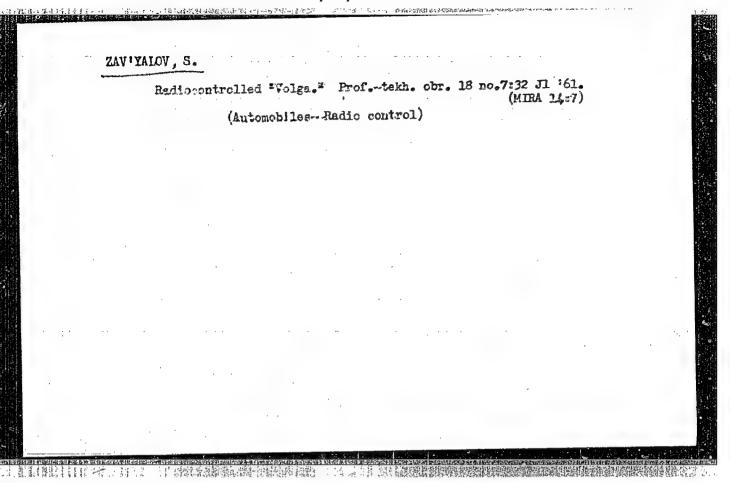
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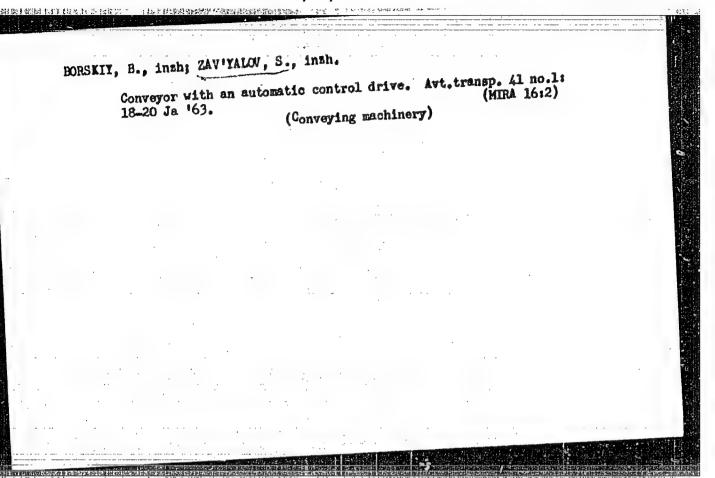
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Achieved by innovators. Avt.transp. 40 no.1:49-50 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Taxicabs--Maintenance and repair)

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	Constant attention no.11:4-6 N 163.	to inventors and in	novators. A	vt.transp. 41 (MIRA 16:12)
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Schools of E	Batonia report. Proftekh. obr. 18 no.10:22-23 0 161. (MIRA 14:11) (EstoniaVocational education)				
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ZAN'YAIOY, S. 27-6-15/29 Zav'yalov, S., Chief of Educational-Methodical Section, Labor AUTHOR: Reserve Administration of Estonia Instructors' Conference (Pouchitel'naya Konferentsiya) TITLE: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, Nr. 6(145) PERIODICAL: p 21 (USSR) To promote the instruction of new technics, the Pedagogical Col-ABSTRACT: lective of the Yarva-Yanin School of Agricultural Mechanization Nr. 6 works in close contact with the respective enterprizes and the Scientific Auto mobile and Tractor Research Institute (NATI - Nauchno-issledovatel'ski avtotraktorski institut) which supplies instruction material. For this same purpose a conference is held after each training period. The article describes

Card 1/2

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such a conference devoted to the study of tractors "AT-14" and "AT-24" built by the Tractor Works at Vladimir and Kharkov. P.M. Teptelev, in charge of the engine section of the designing office of the Vladimir Tractor Works, one of the designers of Diesel engine "A-24" and K.Ya. Kikas informed the conference of designs for new tractors. The conference was attended by V.A. Merits in charge of the Chair of Hechanization of the Estonian

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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Instructors Conference

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Agricultural Academy and A. V. Smirnov, Chief of the Mechanization Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Estonian SSR.

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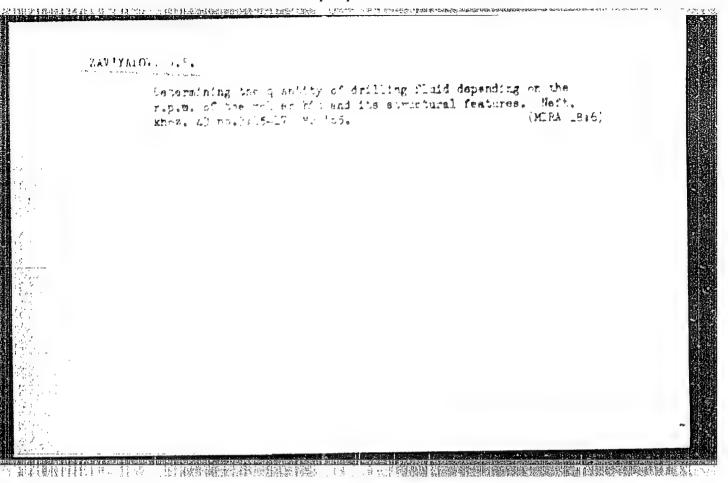
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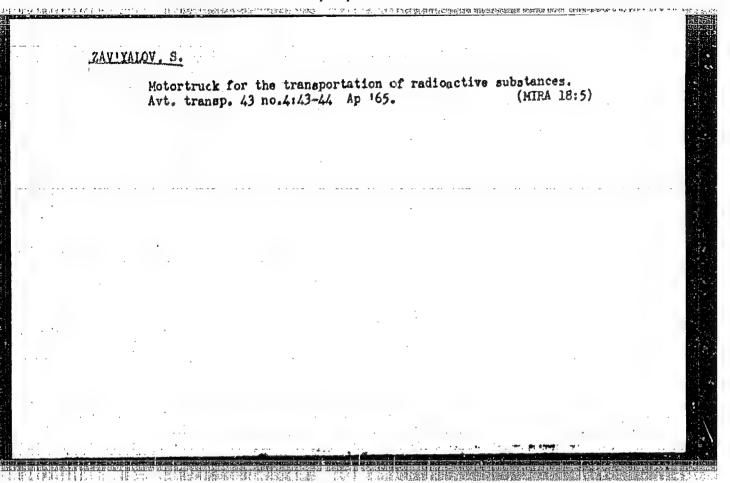
## KANARETKIN, K.V., ZAV'YALOV, B.A. (Sochi.)

Experience in the treatment of humbonacral radiculitie with Matsonta hydrogen sulfide baths of high concentration. Vop. hur., finioter. i lock. fix. kul't 30 no.5:441-444 S-0 65. (MIRA 18:12)

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ZAVIYALOV, S.								
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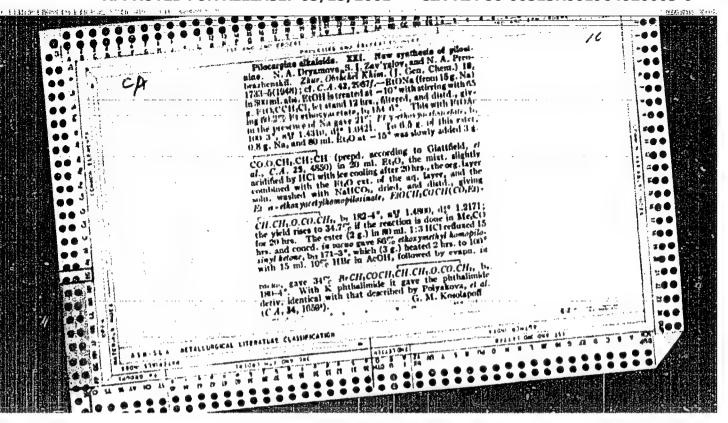
BESPALOV, P., inzh.; ZAV'YALOV, S., inzh.; MOVIKOV, Te., inzh.; TELESHEV, A., inzh.

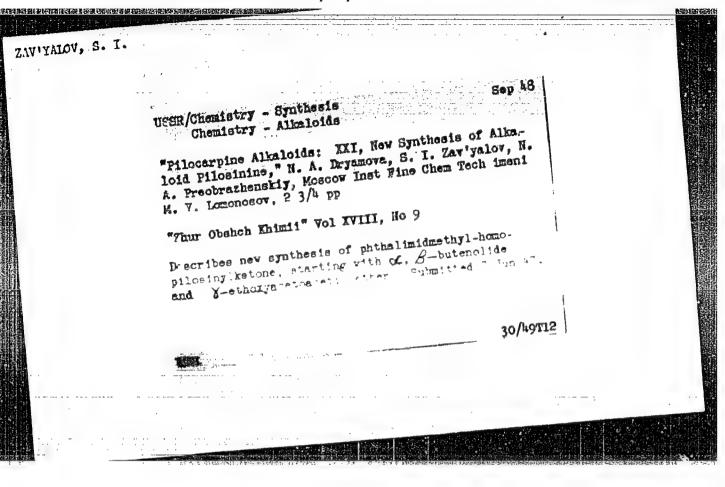
Equipment for washing and drying motorbuses and motortrucks.

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ZAV'YALOV, S. 1. Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Derivatives of Crotonic Acid in Syntheses of Canama-Lactones."
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ZAVIYALOV, S. I., HAZAROV, I. H.

Condensation Freducts (Chemistry)

Acetylene derivatives. No. 127. Synthesis of polycyclic compounds related to steriods. Structure of products of condensation of 2-methoxydivinyl with 1-methyl-cyclohexene-6-one and methyl methacrylate. Part 15. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 4, July-Aug. 1952.

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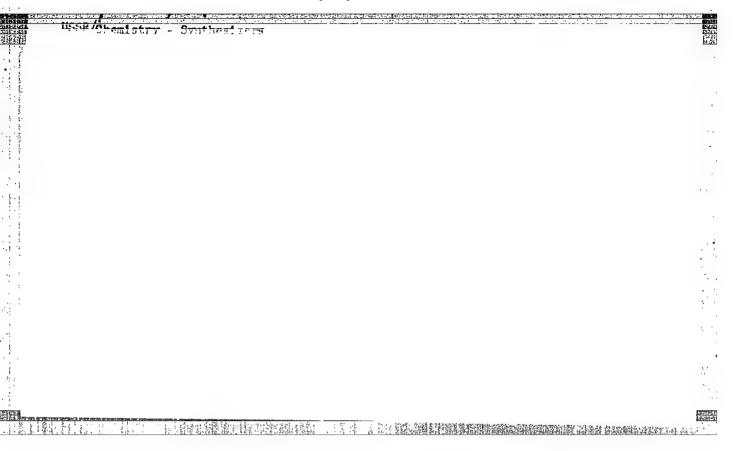
"Synthesis of Polycyclic Compounds Related to Steroids, XIII. The Reaction of Carbocyclic Ketomes With 1-Acetylcyclohexenc," I. N. Nazarov, S. I. Zav'yalov, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR

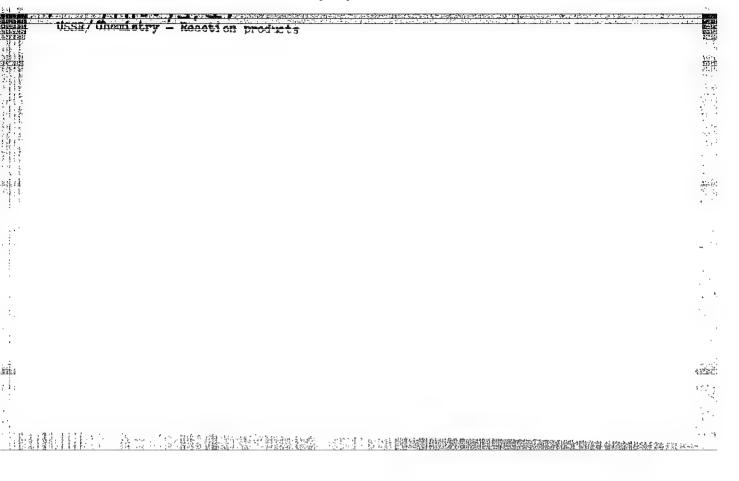
"Iz Ak Rauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3, pp 437-441

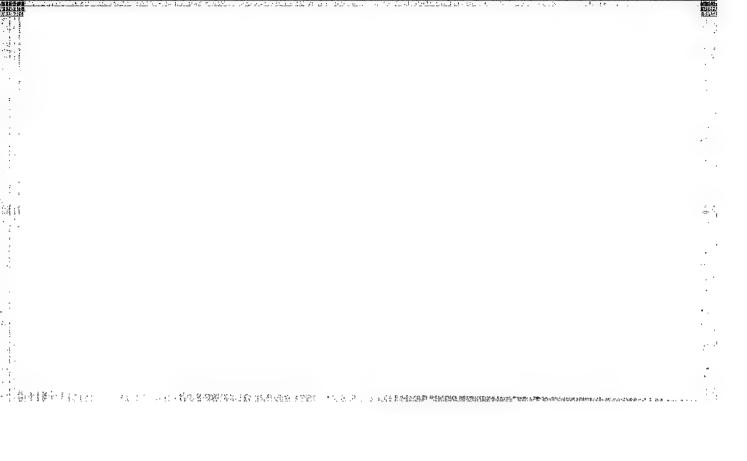
OcDecalone, 9-methyl-1-octanol, and 3, 8-dimethyltetrahydrocyano-1-one were condensed with 1-acetylcyclohexene. Polycyclic diketones were obtained, which were not subjected to further intramol crotonic condensation.

## NAZAROV, I.N.: ZAY'YALOV. S.I.

Acetylene derivatives. CXXVII. Synthesis of polycyclic compounds related to steroids. 15. Structure of products of condensation of 2-methoxy-1,3-butadiena with 2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one and methyl methacrylate. Isvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel Khim. Nauk \$52, 703-9. (MLRA 5:9) (CA 47 no.20:10515 \$53)







Chemical Abst.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 9

May 10, 1954

Organic Chemistry

Chemistry

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Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 9

May 10, 1954

Organic Chemistry

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6"

Chemical Abst. Vol. 48 No. 9 May 10, 1954 Organic Chemistry

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Acatylone derivatives. CXVI. Synthesis of polycyclic compounds related to steroids. 14. Synthesis of letracyclic ketones with a methylcyclopentane B ring. 1. N. 16rkhove. Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S. R., Div. Chem. Sci. 1952. 427-356 Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 5304c. CXVII. Synthesis of polycyclic compounds related to steroids. 15. Structure of products of condensation of 2-methoxy-1,3-butadiene with 2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one and methyl methacrylate.

1. N. Nararov and B. 1. 747 valov. Ibid. 643.7 See 1. 47. 10515d. CXVIII. Hestocyclic compounds.

2. Action of primary aromatic timines and 2-aminopynatine on vinyl allyl ketones. Synthesis of aryl rubstituted dipperidones and 1-2-pyridyl-1-piperidones. 1. N. Nazadrova. B. G. Mathovan. and V. A. Rubenko. Ibid. 923. 32—See C.A. 48, 1357d. CXXIX. Heterocyclic compounds. 24. Transformations of 1-pienyl-2-5-dimensis-1-piperidone. Ibid. 933-7.—See C.A. 48, 1358e. H. L. 11.

## TYALOVALI

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions on Organic Chemistry,

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61462

Author: Nazarov, I. N., Zav'yalov, S. I., Burmistrova, M. S.

None Institution:

> On the Influence of Emolization on the Capability of A Dicarbonyl Title: Compounds of Undergoing Michael's Reaction and C-Alkylation

Original .

Izv. AN SSSR, otd. khim. n., 1956, No 2, 205-212 Periodical:

Abstract: For the purpose of studying the dual reactivity of \$\rho\$-diketones in reactions of nucleophilic substitution an investigation was made of the reactions of allulation and Michael condensation of some cyclic \(\rho\)-diketones. On boiling (3 hours) potassium derivative of 2-methyldihydroresorcinol (I) (from 0.6 g potassium and 2 g 2-methyl dihydroresorcinol (I) with 1-bromacetyl cyclohexanol-1 (3:g) in CH<sub>2</sub>OH (15 ml) was produced the enolic ester CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COC - (OCH<sub>2</sub>COC) (OH) (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> (III) yield 40%, MP 1350-1360 (from APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6"

Card 1/3

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USSR/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions on Organic Chemistry,

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61402

Abstract: aqueous CH2OH). Under the same conditions I and w bromacetophenone yielded C-derivative CO(CH3)2COC(CH3) - CH2COC6H5 (IV) yield 44\$, MP 1250-1260 (from CH3OH). On shaking with 2% HCl in the cold III is quantitatively hydrolyzed to II; under same conditions IV remains unchanged. On heating with aqueous KOH IV yields keto acid  $CH_3CHCH_2C(C_6H_5) = C(CH_2CH_2COOH)C = 0 \text{ yield } 80\%, MP 940-950 (from$ water); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, MP 1310-1320 (frcm CH30H). On boiling 3 hours with CH3I in CH3OH tetrinic acid which is almost entirely enobic is not methylated while the little enolized 2methylindandione-1,3 (V) under the same conditions yields the Cmethylated derivative with a yield of 70%. In contrast with dihydroresorcinol (VI) V is readily C-methylated in dry dioxane. V reacts more readily in condensation with acrylonitrite than derivatives of VI and  $\alpha$ -alkyltetronic acids. In aqueous dioxane in presence of alkali cyclohexanone-2-carboxylic ester (VII) is less readily cyanoethylated than the slightly enolized cyclopentanone-2-carboxylic ester (VIII). The noted instances of lower nucleophilic reactivity in the series of keto-enolic compounds are

Card 2/3

## NAZAROV, I.N.; ZAY'YAIOY, S.I.

Synthesis of steroids and of substances related to them. Part 37.

Synthesis of steroid analogs lacking ring B. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim.

nauk no.5:569-574 My 156. (HIRA 9:9)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk: SSSR. (Steroids)

HAZAROV, I.H.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; BURMISTROVA, M.S.; GURVICH, I.A.; SHMONIHA, L.I.

Synthesis of steroid compounds and related substances. Part 34. 9-methyl-1,6-diketo- $\Delta^5$ -octahdronaphthalene. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.2:441-444 F '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Naphthalene)

ZAVOYALOV, S. L.

NAZAROV, I.H.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Synthesis of steroid compounds and related substances, Report No.39. Steroid analogs lacking ring B. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.mauk no.2:207-211 F 157. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. W.D. Zelimskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Steroids)

NAZAROV, I.N.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Interaction of magnesium-organic compounds with 2-browdihydroresorcinol. Isv.AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk. no.2:200-203 F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii in. W.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Resorcinol) (Griguard reagents)

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6

AUTHORS:

Vya OV, D. L., Zav'yalov, S. I.

62-2-11/28

TITLE:

The Interaction of Organomagnesium Compounds With 2-Bromodihydroresorcin (Vzaimodeystviye magniyorganicheskikh

soyedineniy s 2-bromdigidrorezortsinom).

FERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdelente Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 200-203 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

It is well-known that in the bromination of dihydroresorcin in a chloroform solution a dibrono-derivative (references 1,2,3) forms which splits off the molecule of the bromine hydrogent after short boiling with water, on which occasion it is converted to 2-bromodihydroresorcin (reference 4). It was found that the bromination of dihydroresorcin can also take place in an aqueous solvent with a 50% yield. The halide atom of 2-bromodihydroresorcin differs from other &-bromine ketones by its low mobility and nucleophile reactions. Data exist in publications that dihydroresorcin enters into reactions according to Grignard (Grinyar) with a simultaneous formation of a mixture of unsaturated ketones and dienes. See scheme. It became evident that in contrast to dihydrorescrein 2-bromodihydroresorcin reacts highly selectively with

Card 1/3

The Interaction of Organomagnesium Compounds With 2-Brono-dihydroresorcin.

62-2-11/28

organomagnesium compounds. Under the influence of magnesium--methyl-iodide or magnesium-methyl-bromide at first magnesium--enclates develop which form dimagnesium derivatives with the excess of the Grignard reagent. Mondistilled bromine ketones form the characteristic light-red 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones. By distillation in vacuum (20-30 mm) bromine ketones lose bromine-hydrogen and are converted to meta-derivatives of phenols. A partial splitting off of bromine-hydrogen can even be observed in the distillation of the bromine ketones (in vacuum 2 mm) at a temperature of 130-140° C. In an analytically purs state the authors only obtained 2- ethyl-1-bromo-A--cyclohexenone-6 (see formulae p. 206). It is important that the halogen-atoms of the bromine ketones of 2-bromodihydroresorcin have chemical properties which are distinctly to be distinguished. On a treatment of bromocyclohexenones (references 10 and 11) by means of diluted alkali cyclic &-diketones form (references 16 and 17). There are 6 references.

ASSOCIATION:

Card 2/3

Institute for Organic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N.D. Zelinskiy (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

The Interaction of Organomagnesium Compounds With 2-Bromo-dihydroresorcin.

62-2-11/28

SUBMITTED:

September 12, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Organomagnesium compounds-Chemical reactions 2. Dihydroresorcin-Bromination 3. 2-Bromodihydroresorcin-Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

SOV/62-58-10-12/25 Mazarov, I. N., Zav'yalov, S. I. AUTHORS: Synthesis of Steroid Compounds and of Substances Related TITLE: to Them (Sintez steroidnykh soyedineniy i rodstvennykh im veshchesty) Communication 40: Synthesis of Steroid Analogs Containing N . B or C Nucleus (Soobshcheniye 40: Sintez steroidnykh analogov, ne soderzhashchikh kolitsa Bili C) Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimichoskikh nauk, PERIODICAL: 1958, Hr 10, pp 1233 - 1238 (USSR) In earlier papers the authors described the synthesis ABSTRACT: of a number of aromatic compounds which according to their structure are related to estrone and the doisinol acid. Continuing this work the authors describe in the present paper the synthesis of some similar model steroids containing no B and C nuclei and therefore belong to the naphthalene and biphonyl derivatives. After the interaction of 2-magnesium-bromo-6-methoxy naphthalene with the methyl ether of dihydro resorcin an unsaturated bicyclic ketone was obtained in a yield of 7%, from which a model analogue of the homoequilenin is obtained. The reaction of p-magnesium bromanicole Card 1/3

Synthesis of Steroid Compounds and of Substances SOV/62-58-10-12/25 Related to Them. Communication 40: Synthesis of Steroid Analogs Containing No B or C Nucleus

with the methyl ether of dihydro resorcin lead to the formation of 2-(p-methoxy phenyl)-\$\Delta\$ -cyclo hexene-6-on in a yield of 40%. The 6-(p-oxy-e-methyl phenyl)-tetralon-1 was obtained by the dimethylation of 6(p-methoxy-e-methyl phenyl)-tetralon-1 by aluminum chloride in boiling phenyl)-tetralon-1 by aluminum chloride its conversion from 6-(p-oxy-phenyl)-tetralon-1 into conversion from 6-(p-oxy-phenyl)-tetralon-1 into 6-(p-acetoxy-phenyl) tetralon-1 took place. The corresponding tricyclic ketones which in the cyclization by polyphosphoric acid and a subsequent dehydration with palladium on carbon yield 1-methoxychrysene and 1,8-dimethoxy chrysene, were obtained by the action of the potassium derivative of 5-methoxy tetralon-2 on 2-phenyl-1-bromo ethane and 2-(m-methoxy phenyl)-1-bromo ethane. There are 14 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Steroid Compounds and of Substances SOV/62-58-10-12/25 Related to Them. Communication 40: Synthesis of Steroid Analogs Containing No B or C Nucleus

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii

nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D.

Zelinskiy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

February 28, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/62-59-2-31/40 AUTHORS: V. I. . Zav'yalov, S. I., Krotov, TITLE: Synthesis and Anthelmintic Effect of Dehydroresorcinol Derivatives With Branched Aliphatic Chains (Sintez i antigel'mintnoye deystviye proizvodnykh digidrorezortsina, soderzhashchikh razvetvlennyye alifaticheskiye tsepi)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, p 358 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors found that dehydroresorcinol can be alkylated with branched allyl bromides described in reference 1 in an ~ 50% yield. In this way the following compounds were synthesized:  $2-(3',7'-dimethyl-\Delta^{2'}-octenyl)-dehydroresorcinol, 2-(3',7'-di$ methyl- $\Delta^{2',6'}$ -octadienyl)-dehydroresorcinol and 2-(3',7',11'trimethyl- $\Delta^2$ '-dodecylenyl)-dehydroresorcinol. On boiling with acetic anhydride these ketones yielded corresponding enol acetates in large yield. All compounds are anthelmintics. The 2-(3',7',11'-trimethyl-\(\Delta^2\)'-dodecylenyl)-dehydroresorcinol

proved to be the most active compound. There is 1 Soviet ref-Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6

507/62-59-2-31/40

Synthesis and Anthelmintic Effect of Dehydroresorcinol Derivatives with Branched Aliphatic Chains

erence.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinekiy

of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'minotologii Minzdrava SSSR (Institute for Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology

of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6

sov/62-59-4-16/42

5(3) AUTHORS:

Nazarov, I. N., Zav'yalov, S. I.

TITLE:

Chemistry of Dihydroresoreinol (Khimiya digidrorasortsina). Communication 1. Bromine Derivatives of Dihydroresorcinol and Their Transformations (Soobshcheniye 1. Bromproizvodnyye digidrorezortsina i ikh prevrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSUR. Otdeleniye khimiohaskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 668-672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors have found that dihydroresorcinol can be brominated more conveniently in water, to give 2-bromodihydroresorcinol in a total yield of 60% without liberation of the dibromide (II). The interaction of 2-bromodihydroresorcinol with free bromine or N-bromosuccinimide forms directly 2,2-dibromodihydroresorcinol (VI) in a high yield. When heated to 90-100 in the presence of hydrogen bromide, 2,2-dibromodihydroresorcinol decomposes very violently to liberate hydrogen bromide and form a mixture of resorcinol bromine derivatives (X) and (VII). The pure dibromide (VI) obtained by the bromination of 2-bromodihydroresorcinol with N-bromosuccinimide is much stabler and decomposes only under more severe conditions. The bromination of

Card 1/2

507/62-59-4-16/42

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 1. Bromine Derivatives of Dihydroresorcinol and Their Transformations

this mixture in water gave 2,4,6-tribromoresorcinol (XI). The reaction of the monomethyl ester of dihydroresorcinol (VIII) with N-bromosuccinimide in carbon tetrachloride forms methoxy bromide (IX), which is identical with the methylation product of 2-bromodihydroresorcinol (III). Methoxybromide (IX) is extremely sensitive to the action of various hydrolyzing agents and caponifies easily under the action not only of acid but also of alkaline aqueous solutions. Bromomethoxyketone (IX) has a fairly good thermal stability and can be distilled under a vacuum at 170-180 without substantial decomposition. It reacts very energetically in the presence of methanol to form the monomethyl ester of resorcinol (XII). There are 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: Card 2/2

July 17, 1957

5.3610

77075 50V/62-59-12-19/43

AUTHORS:

Zav'yalov, S. I., Medvedeva, V. M.

TITLE:

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2. Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh

nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2165-2170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: '

UV spectra of nitrosation products of dimedon, dihydroresorcinol and acetylacetone in neutral, acid and alkaline alcoholic solutions, as well as UV spectra of trioximes (VIII and IX), methyl ester of dimethylviolanic acid (XI) and its dioxime (XII) were

studied.

Card 1/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2. Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

主由情報:閩歌和歐土的時間行動

77075 SOV/62-59-12-19/43

$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ R \\ (i) R = H \\ (ii) R = CH_3 \\ (iii) R = CH_3 \\ (iv) R = CH_3 \\ (i$$

It was shown that nitrosation products of dihydroresorcinol, dimedon, and acetylacetone exist in the oxime form (III, IV, XV), but that the sodium derivative of latter has an ionic nitroso (XVI) structure.

Card 2/5

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Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2. Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

2'-Alkyl-2-nitrosodihydroresorcinols (XXI, in 31% yield, mp 161-162° and XXII in 69% yield, mp 147-148 dec.) are obtained by nitrosation of 2-alkyl derivatives of dihydroresorcinol (XIX and XX). Dilute alkali converts (XXI) and (XXII) into £-alkyl-£-hydroxyimino- \$\Sigma-\text{ketocapronic acid (XXIV) in 30% yield, mp 108-109°.}

Card 3/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2. Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives sov/62-59-12-19/43

KOH

(XIX) R = CII,

(XXI) Il = CII, (XXII) R = Calla

(XXIII)  $R = CR_*$ 

(XX)  $R = C_2H_6$ 

(XXV) R = CH,CO

(XXIV) R = Cills

Yu. P. Egorov took part in this work. There are 3 figures; and 14 references, 3 Soviet, 3 U.S., 2 U.K., 5 German, 1 Japanese. The 5 U.S. and U.K. references are: S. Takaki, Y. Nagase, J. Pharm. Soc. Japan. 58, 430 (1938) - Chem. Abstrs. 32, 6633 (1938); P. Haas, J. Chem. Soc. 91, 1437 (1907); E. C. C. Baly, E. G. Marsden, A. W. Stewart, J. Chem. Soc. 89, 970 (1906); V. Richter, Organic Chemistry, V. I. 1944. ctp.

(1906); V. Richter, Organic chemistry, V. I, 1944, ctp. 406; W. R. Dunstan, E. Goulding, J. Chem. Soc. 79,

630 (1901).

Card 4/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2. Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

sov/62-59-12-19/43

ASSOCIATION:

Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED:

March 31, 1958

Card 5/5

5.3900

77073 SOV/62-59-12-17/43

**AUTHORS:** 

Nazarov. I. N., Zav'yalov, S. I.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Steroids and Related Compounds. Communication 48. Synthesis of Trans-6-(p-Hydroxy-

phenyl)-1-Decalone

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh

nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2156-2160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

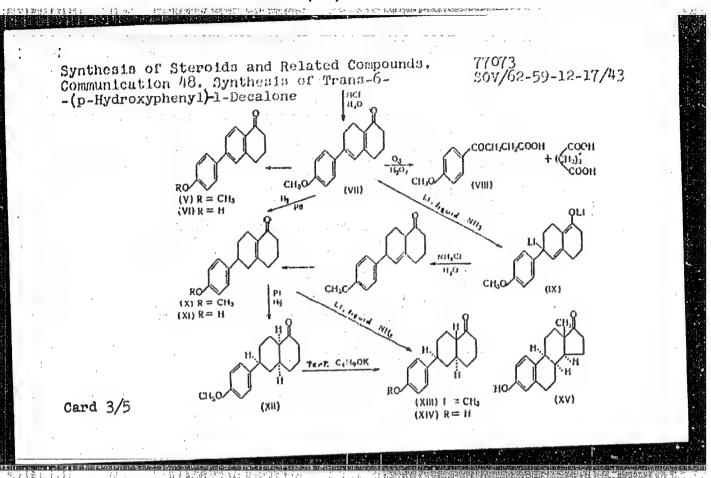
The Michael condensation of dihydroresorcinol with methyl vinyl ketone forms triketone (I), which is converted into the bicyclic methoxyketone (II) by treatment with diazomethane and subsequent cyclization. Bromomagnesiumanisole reacts with (II) forming tricyclic ketoalcohol (III) which is hydrolyzed with HCl, and by dehydration and isomerization is converted into methoxydienone (VII) (mp 105-106°). Trans-6-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-1-decalone (XIV) was obtained by reduction of (VII). (XIV) has a structure similar to an estrone (XV).

Card 1/5

Synthesis of Steroids and Related Compounds. 77073
Communication 48. Synthesis of Trans-6- SOV/62-59-12-17/43
-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-Decalone

CH<sub>1</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>4</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub></sub>

Card 2/5



Synthesis of Steroids and Related Compounds. Communication 48. Synthesis of Trans-6-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-Decalone

77073 sov/62-59-12**-**17/43

6-(p-Methoxyphenyl)- $\Delta^{9,10}$ -l-octalone (X) was obtained in 32% yield (mp 69-70°) by hydrogenation of (VII) over Pd/CaCO<sub>3</sub> in mothanol (one mole of  $\rm H_2$  is taken up). The same reaction can be carried out with lithium in liquid ammonia. 6-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)- $\Delta^{9,10}$ -l-octalone was prepared in 43% yield (mp 155-156°) by demethylation of (X). Dimethyl sulfate reacts with (XI), in an alkaline medium, forming the starting ketone (X). Hydrogenation of (X) occurs at an appreciable rate only over a Pt catalyst in methanol and in the presence of acetic acid, forming an oily mixture from which cis-decalone (XII) could not be isolated. Trans-6-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-decalone (XIII) was isolated as a semicarbazone in 18% yield (mp 236-238°) from the above mixture with potassium t-butoxide. (XIII) can be formed from (VII) with uptake of 2 moles of  $\rm H_2$  over Pt catalyst and with subsequent cyclization. Trans-decalone (XIII) can be

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Synthesis of Steroids and Related Compounds. Communication 48. Synthesis of Trans-6--(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-Decalone

77073 SOV/62-59-12-17/43

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obtained in over 40% yield by reduction of (X) with lithium in liquid ammonia. Trans-6-(p-hydroxypheny1)--1-decalone (XIV) was obtained in 42% yield (mp 166-167°) by demethylation of (XIII). Dimethyl sulfate reacts with (XIV), forming the starting (XIII). Compounds (XI) (mp 155-156°) and (XIV) (mp 166-167°) are new analogs of estrone, they have low estrogenic activity. I. A. Eskin and M. P. Danilova took part in this work. There are 7 references, 6 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: L. Fieser, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 58, 2314 (1936).

ASSOCIATION:

Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. Z.

Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED:

March 25, 1958

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Card 5/5

S/020/60/132/04/26/064 B011/B003

1: 4

5.3400

AUTHORS: Gunar, V. I., Zav'yalov, S. I.

TITLE:

A New Synthesis of Phytol

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 4,

pp. 829-831

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 1) the authors showed that the alkylation of dihydroresoroinol with prenyl bromides (II) leads to a series of cyclic  $\beta$ -diketones which contain isoprenoid chains. In the article under review the authors proved that these derivatives of dihydroresoroinol may be used, inter alia, for the synthesis of phytol (XIII). In the hydrolytic cleavage of 2-prenyl- and 2-geranyldihydroresoroinols (III) and (IV) large quantities of corresponding keto acids (V) and (VI) were formed. The latter reacted smoothly with an excess of lithium methyl, with the two functional groups participating. In the dehydration of the keto alcohols (VII) and (VIII) obtained by means of potassium bisulfate and in the subsequent complete hydrogenation

Card 1/2

A New Synthesis of Phytol

S/020/60/132/04/26/064 B011/B003

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of the unsaturated ketones (IX) and (X) on platinum oxide the following known ketones were obtained: tetrahydrogeranylacetone (XI) and hexahydrofarnesylacetone (XII) (Ref. 2). In accordance with Refs. 2 and 3 the ketone (XII) can be easily converted into phytol (XIII). Thus, a new extension of synthesizing isoprenoid compounds was elaborated. It permits yields of ketones (XI) and (XII) can be obtained. There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:

February 12, 1960, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED:

January 19, 1960

Card 2/2

ZAY'YALOY, S.I.; GUNAR, V.I.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.

Direct hydroxylation of 2-substituted dihydroresorcinols. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:938 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni M.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Rescreinol) (Hydroxylation)

GUHAR, V.I. ZAY'YALOV, S.I.

Syntheses based on 2-prenyldihydroresorcinol. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim. nauk no.5:937 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni M.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Resorcinol)

GUHAR, V.I.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Hew synthesis of phytol. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:829-831 Je 60. (MIHA 13:5)

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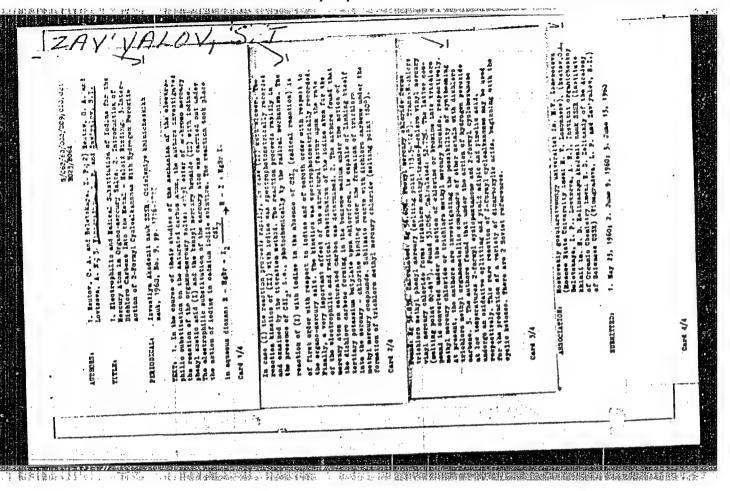
# HAZAROV, I.N.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni H.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Steroids)

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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020003-6



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(MIRA 13:11)
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(Phenanthrene) (Resorcinol)

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GUNAR, V.I.; ZAY'YALOY, S.I.

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1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSd. (Resorcinol)

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ZAV YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT YEVA, G.V.

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to grant grants						

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